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Business Notices.

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CONDENSED MILK.

Ice Cream can be kept hard for four hours without ice in Fussell's Patent Ice Cream Envelopes. 700 Broadway.

If you make it a rule to flavor all your cold drinks with 10 or 15 drops of Alderney Brand you will keep free from summer diseases and have your digestive organs in good order. But be sure you get the genuine article, manufactured only by

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NEW LELAND HOTEL, CAPE.

The coast city and restaurant in the city.

SURE HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

Coast malaria, hay-fever, chills and catarrhs; paradise for children, train leave Long Island City at 10.35 a. m. and 4.35 p. m.; arrive back from foot of Fire at 4.35 p. m.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR INSERTION IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE MUST BE HANDLED IN TO THE PUBLICATION OFFICE ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

WILL BEGIN IN ITS ISSUE OF JULY 25TH.

THE PUBLICATION OF A NEW STORY BY EDGAR FAWCETT, ENTITLED "AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN."

THIS IS A STORY OF NEW-YORK LIFE AND SOCIAL ASPIRATIONS, AND IS LIKELY TO PROVE OF EVEN GREATER INTEREST THAN MR. FAWCETT'S FORMER NOVEL, "A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE."

WHICH WAS ESPECIALLY POPULAR IN SOCIAL CIRCLES THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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WEEKLY, 1 year, \$3.00; 6 months, \$1.50; 3 months, \$1.00; 1 month, \$0.50.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It was reported yesterday that there had been 113 deaths by cholera in Damietta, Egypt, on Friday. An explosion of kegs of gunpowder in Winnipeg injured twenty persons and severely shattered buildings. It was stated that Russia is not disposed to mediate between France and China concerning Tonkin. Professor Hind, of Nova Scotia, reiterated his charges that Canadian fisheries statistics were fraudulent. Prince Bismarck was reported to be in better health.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Elam, of the Richmond Whig, and Mr. Beirne, of the Richmond State, fought a duel near Waynesborough, Va., yesterday, and the former was seriously wounded. The 7th Regiment, returned from the State Camp of Instruction, and was relieved by the 15th, of Brooklyn. Major Phipps was sentenced in Philadelphia to five years' imprisonment. Three men were enforcuted in a well near Lackawanna, Penn. Marquis Demores was held for trial for killing Laffey, in Dakota. A great quantity of trade dollars was received in Buffalo from New-York. Several persons were injured by a collision between trains at Hartford, Conn. The condition of Archbishop Purcell was reported to be better.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Eole w on the Stirrup Cup, at Coney Island yesterday. Swift, Barnum, Equinoxe, Barnes and Belle of the North won the other races. Miss Beckwith failed in her attempt to swim from Sandy Hook to Rockaway. Dr. David P. Austin was arrested on the charge of malpractice. The sloop yacht May was beaten by the Alexander Forsythe. The crusade on trade dollars was continued. August Belmont, Jr., engaged in an altercation at Hempstead. Bernard Gallagher talked of his acquittal and his brother's conviction as a dynamite. There were caused by lightning. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41 1/2 grains), 82.61 cents. Stocks were dull, irregular and sometimes weak, but closed steady.

THE WEATHER.—THURSDAY local observations indicate cooler and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: highest, 75°; lowest, 64°; average, 70°.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will begin in its issue of July 25th, publication of a new story by Edgar Fawcett, entitled

AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN.

This is a story of New-York life and social aspirations, and is likely to prove of even greater interest than Mr. Fawcett's former novel, "A Gentleman of Leisure," which was especially popular in social circles throughout the city.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trailers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The turf has taken deep root in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and the region round about, as the nine days of the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club ended yesterday have abundantly illustrated. During every one of these nine days the extensive grounds at Sheephead-Bay have contained deeply interested gatherings of thousands of admirers of racing. When the public sustains this kind of sport so generously, jockey clubs that do not make every reasonable effort for the comfort and enjoyment of their host of supporters, or that fail in keeping the racing on their courses up to the highest standard and in harmony with the best traditions of the turf, are certainly making a mistake. They will bring on a reaction which will be fatal to their prosperity.

There seems to be no reason for any fear in this country concerning the cholera which is now raging in Egypt. A rigid quarantine has been established at all the Mediterranean ports; that is the first barrier in our favor. Undoubtedly the British Government will take all proper measures against the introduction of the plague at its ports. This another barrier will

be erected for our defence. Our own Quarantine authorities are also reported to be on the alert. Therefore, with three such systems of precautions for the safety of America, it will be seen how few the chances are that the disease will be brought to this city from abroad. But it behooves the other seaports of this country, especially New-Orleans, to maintain a careful quarantine. Moreover, the street-cleaning departments and the health boards of all our cities should be scrupulously faithful in the performance of their duties this summer.

Many Irish-American would doubtless be glad if the reasonable objections of this country to pauper immigration from Ireland should lead to complications between the British and the United States governments. This amiable desire does not seem likely to be gratified, however. The anxiety of the English to do the fair thing by us is seen in the declaration of Mr. Trevelyan in Parliament last Thursday. He has said that the statement of the Chief Secretary of Ireland did not cover the case. Our London correspondent points out that Mr. Trevelyan covered the whole ground of complaint so far as it had been stated in the telegrams to England. As supplementary proof that the British Government has no wish to impose on us, orders have been sent to its officers and agents in Ireland to use the utmost care that no pauper emigrant be sent to America. Plainly Irish agitators in the United States will have to seek some other means than "assisted" immigration of stirring up trouble between England and this country.

That very aquatic young English person, Miss Beckwith, showed a great deal of pluck yesterday, but after all she failed to accomplish her self-appointed task of swimming from Sandy Hook to Rockaway. Her experience again proved that it is easier to float with the tide than to struggle against it. It is not quite clear how persons who swim professionally make it pay. Great crowds cannot follow them in their exhibitions of skill and endurance. There is no gain-money, and the prizes to be won do not amount to much. A certain reputation is gained which possibly leads to chances to form classes for instruction in swimming. However, all this is the swimmers' outlook. Their performances certainly are not without value if they contribute to make swimming more popular. Everybody admires nowadays that it is a most useful accomplishment; but it is only after some dreadful accident or a collision, such as the public really undertakes to learn to swim—and then the interest does not last long.

We suppose that Virginia and the other agitated Commonwealths of the Union will now breathe freely. The two Richmond editors who have been chasing around the Old Dominion for over a week, for a chance to shoot at each other, have finally fought their duel; and the fear and suspense of the Nation tell they should be hauled, are now ended. The meeting came off yesterday in the early morning, near Waynesborough, Va. Elam, of the Whig, was shot in the thigh, while Beirne, of the State, escaped unhurt, declaring himself "satisfied." In what his satisfaction consisted, is not mentioned. Is he satisfied that he was right when he called Elam a bogus friend of the "nigger," or that Elam was right when he said Beirne was a liar? That was substantially the main issue between them, as nearly as we can understand it. We think the public would be better "satisfied" if it knew just which "gentleman" was right in his opinion of the other. This meeting will undoubtedly "settle" matters so far as the men themselves are concerned; but if Elam dies of his wound, possibly Mr. Beirne and the State of Virginia will not be able to settle their differences so easily.

GOVERNMENT OF GREAT CITIES.

The strongest argument against the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn is the difficulty of governing great municipalities. It is assumed that as the population increases the task of administration becomes more complex, local politics degenerate more and more into jobbery, and the facilities for the organization of rings are vastly enlarged. It is quite true that thieves of the Tweed class find an opportunity in a huge metropolis which could not exist elsewhere. It is true also that the typical City Hall politician flourishes only in those rich centres of enterprise and industry which attract the dissolute and ignorant who sustain him and the busy taxpayers who tempt him by neglecting public duty for personal enterprises. But is it true that municipal government gets worse in proportion as the municipality gets bigger? It seems to us that the experience both of New-York and of foreign cities teaches that this is not the case.

Men now in the prime of life can remember when New-York was a city of the modest dimensions supposed to be favorable to public virtue and good administration. Let them ask themselves what the municipal government was thirty or thirty-five years ago. The police force was a marvel of inefficiency and demoralization. Life and property were scandalously unsafe. There were streets into which no respectable person would venture after nightfall, and regions, like the Five Points, a visit to which in broad day was not without a spice of adventure. Riots and street rows were common. A fight at the polls was an ordinary incident of election day, and we dare say there are few middle-aged New-Yorkers who cannot remember seeing a score or so of Ward patriots marched to the station-house with bloody heads, after smashing a ballot-box and trouncing a few constables. The firemen, though courageous and active, were a public scandal; a fire too often meant a battle on the road and drunkenness on duty. We complain a great deal of the condition of the streets, but at the time we refer to the streets were not only immeasurably dirtier than they are now, but generally out of repair, and even the principal thoroughfares were allowed to become unsafe. Their appearance in winter beggars description. There were no great public pleasure grounds. The small city parks, inclosed with ugly railings or wooden fences, were so ill-kept as to be more of an eyesore than an ornament; and having only a few shiftless guardians they were the constant resort of disorderly characters. Cattle were driven through any of the streets and at any time. Slaughter-houses were to be found in the neighborhood of genteel residences, and a crowd of school-boys might generally be seen looking over the half-doors and admiring the skill of their favorite butchers. Pigs were allowed the run of the best streets, where they picked up a good living from the full-freighted gutters.

Rings were smaller in those days than they became afterward, but they existed nevertheless, and official scandals were at least as common as they are now. We hear of honorable old citizens who used to hold places of trust at the City Hall, and we imagine that they represented the average character of the public functionaries of their day. We forget that there are men of the same class in office now, and always have been. The Common Council of the last generation was a much more ignorant and ridiculous body than our contempor-

ary Aldermen, and it made even less show than recent Boards have made of conciliating the respectable classes of the population. And what we say of the old Common Councils might be said of any other branch of the municipal government, including the courts. There is no part of the city administration which has not improved greatly in efficiency within a quarter of a century; and we have no doubt that investigation would show a parallel improvement in honesty, not perhaps in all divisions of the service, but in the service generally. If the cost of municipal government has increased out of proportion to the growth of the population, it would be hard to show that it has increased faster than the universal habit of lavish outlay in both public and private expenditure; and at any rate, if we pay more, we get more for our money.

In order to account for this improvement it is not necessary to assume that the growth of the city has been accompanied by a general advance in civic virtue, or that the patriotic, sensible and taxpaying classes have become relatively stronger in the voting constituency. On the contrary, it is certain that the irresponsible element grows faster than any other. The numerical preponderance of the reckless and dangerous must always increase in a prosperous and expanding city. But at the same time, the desire for good government, the comprehension of what it is and what it can do, the demand for public order, decorum, elegance and comfort are steadily advancing among the rest of the people. Even Tweed and Sweeney recognized the rising requirements of public sentiment, and in a clumsy, unfeeling and fitful way tried at one time to spare a little of their plunder in order to tickle the respectable. As the interests of the respectable become more extensive their demands naturally become more emphatic, and the City Hall politician becomes more sensitive. Fortunately this sort of municipal ruler never will trust entirely to the class from which he sprang. He has too lively a sense of their insatiable rapacity. There is not a man in municipal office today who would venture, if he could, to put back any branch of the city government to the condition in which it stood thirty years ago. The most debased of our politicians stand in a certain awe of that exacting and intelligent public which acquires every year a keener and keener sense of what a great city should be, a more and more direct interest in municipal progress, and a more and more positive way of expressing its desires. The influence of this public is always becoming stronger; and it is the salvation of every great city.

As a mere matter of business administration, the government of New-York has grown steadily more efficient from year to year. A similar improvement is remarked in growing cities of Europe. The change is most striking in London, because there it is owing in a great measure to the consolidation of various divisions of the metropolis which used to have, and in some things still have, local governments of their own. But improvement is seen almost everywhere, as the result partly of the general progress of civilization, and partly of that better understanding of administrative methods which all nations acquire from the universal experience. That the task should be any more difficult for us than it has proved for Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans there is certainly nothing in our political history to lead us to believe.

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND.

The new exodus from Ireland differs from former movements of the population across the Atlantic in two respects. First, it is directly promoted by State aid; and secondly, families instead of individuals are transported from the overcrowded districts of the island to the United States and the Dominion. A large proportion of those who emigrate from Ireland either pay for their own passage tickets or borrow the money at home or in America; but there is now a large and growing minority that depends upon Government aid. The Land Act of 1880 empowered the Commission, whenever a sufficient number of persons in any quarter desired to emigrate, to advance money for their assistance, and especially for the benefit of families in the more thickly populated districts. The Commission is required to make satisfactory arrangements for the shipment, transport and reception of such families, and in the language of the Act, "to see to it that proper care and comfort in all cases in which it gives assistance for the above purpose." The Government in putting this clause in practical operation is under obligation to aid families rather than individuals, and to exercise an intelligent oversight of the details of emigration, providing not only for their shipment, but also for their reception in the new country and their "proper care and comfort."

The British Government has availed itself of the experience and aid of an organization for promoting the emigration of families, known as Mr. Tuke's Committee. A fair proportion of the State-assisted emigrants now arriving at Castle Garden have been selected by the agents of that committee in the most impoverished districts of the island, such as County Galway and County Mayo. The process has been described in detail by one of the secretaries of the organization, Mr. Sydney C. Buxton. In the current number of *The Fortnightly Review*. The committee had sent away 1,200 emigrants on its own account during eight months, when it was authorized in the autumn to act for the Government. Early in the present year 5,000 persons were selected in four of the most congested districts of Connaught, and the work is now rapidly extending in other quarters of the island. Mr. Tuke's agents have discharged their duty with intelligence and painstaking care. They have given the preference to families who were willing to emigrate in a body, and have not allowed individuals to go if there were anybody depending upon them. The production of encouraging letters from friends in America was required in every instance, and no emigrants were assisted unless they had near relations in Canada or the United States who were willing and anxious to receive them. Pains were also taken to scatter the emigrants over wide areas, to prevent their settling in large towns having "Irish quarters," and not to send any families that did not possess a worker or two in addition to the head.

Mr. Buxton's account of State-aided emigration, while satisfactory in many respects, may well excite serious reflections on the part of Americans. So far as the island itself is concerned, the system of transplanting entire families is more beneficial than that of sending out the able-bodied members of a community from various families, and leaving behind the very young and the very old, those who need much and can do little toward supporting themselves. Of those removed from two large districts only 32 per cent were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five, and Mr. Buxton is confident that no one will come on the rates as a consequence of this system—a result too often following emigration—while hundreds, who would otherwise have burdened the rates at home, have been sent away. This is a happy result for Ireland; but it is not equally encouraging to the communities where the emigrants land. The families, which would be a burden

on the rates at home may prove equally expensive abroad. The children, forming 48 per cent of the whole number, will have to be educated in free schools; the aged and infirm will have to be cared for in public institutions, and the resources of the able-bodied will be overtaxed in the strain of providing support for large families in a new country. This scheme of emigration, even when it is supervised by intelligent agents like Mr. Buxton, cannot be regarded as advantageous to American interests. Mr. Tuke's representatives, moreover, are few in number, and are employed only in districts that are too poor to supplement the Government grants. Elsewhere the work receives less careful oversight, and apparently the Poor Guardians are left at liberty not only to relieve the strain upon the rates, but also to dispose of candidates for and graduates from the workhouses and similar institutions.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The attack of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., upon the old classical college course naturally attracts wide attention and discussion. The prominence of the speaker, the place in which he made the attack, and the straightforward vigor of the attack itself, all combine to make the address the most noteworthy event of the commencement season. Many commentators are so eager to agree with Mr. Adams that they obviously do not take the trouble to read his address, but hasten to include him with themselves as the opponents of all learning for its own sake. This is the inevitable first consequence of such an attack from such a source. All the men who flatter themselves that they are first and always "practical," and who believe that the chief object of learning is to make people "visionary" and "theoretical," hasten to express their concurrence with Mr. Adams. So also will the statesmen who think that modern nations should have a modern system of finance to meet modern emergencies, who care nothing for "abroad," and who think that "musty books" are the worst possible guides for either men or nations to follow. All these hasten to claim Mr. Adams as a recruit—when he is nothing of the sort—and hail his arraignment of the old way of teaching as the beginning of a new era.

It does not occur to these persons that this is no new battle. It has been fought many times before, and always with the same result: an ultimate triumph for the old ways. There is nothing new in Mr. Adams' attack, and there is much which has been refuted over and over again. The subject is too great a one to be discussed satisfactorily within the limits of a newspaper article, but there are some phases of it brought out by Mr. Adams which may be considered. His objection to the classical course is based mainly upon his own experience. He complains that the knowledge which he acquired of Latin and Greek was superficial and has been of no use to him in his active life; that the mental discipline which he was supposed to acquire in the study of Greek, especially, was of no value. His remedy is the abolition of the classics and the substitution of modern languages in their stead, but the placing of the two sides by side, "We want," he says, "no more classical veneer. Either impart to our children the dead languages thoroughly, or the living languages thoroughly; or, better yet, let them take their choice of either." He would have the applicant for admission to college say whether he would be examined in Greek and Latin, or in German, French and Spanish, and have a knowledge in the latter as good a tender at the college door as a knowledge of the classics. He maintains that the mental discipline of studying a living language is as great as that of a dead language.

His address is valuable chiefly as the expression of his personal opinion. What the mental discipline of a college course founded upon the study of modern languages would be a matter of conjecture, for the experiment is yet to be tried. The classical course is no experiment and rests upon something more tangible than superstition. It has been the foundation of the world's scholarship for centuries. In England it is certainly in our day training men adequately for the duties of active life. Mr. Adams cites Mr. Gladstone as an example of the "indefinable fitness of thought" and "diction which a thorough classical education gives to a scholar." He might have cited him also as an example of the kind of statesman which a thorough classical education can make out of first-class material. Mr. Gladstone stands pre-eminent in a long line of statesmen who have governed England to her honor, and who received their training from England's great universities. They were not great statesmen when they were graduated, but they had laid the foundations for future greatness.

No college course can do more than that. The thing is to lay the foundation right, and lay it thoroughly. The boy who enters college is the poorest authority on the sort of training which he needs. Left to himself, his choice is more likely to be wrong than right. Mr. Adams thinks the classical course did him no good. There are undoubtedly many graduates who agree with him, and there are many others who do not. There are many who think the time devoted to mathematics a sheer waste, and others who think the mathematics most important of all. The point to keep in mind is that our colleges are intended primarily for the training of our educated class, for those who enter the so-called learned professions. For training in scientific pursuits, and in modern languages, there are excellent institutions and schools which meet all demands. We believe it to be a fact that most college graduates who are connected with intellectual and literary pursuits, are not only in favor of the old classical course but in favor of making it more thorough and even more severe. On the point of thoroughness all friends of education will heartily concur with Mr. Adams, but there will be many who cannot agree with him in believing that because the classics are sometimes taught superficially they should not be taught at all.

ARE INFLUENCES INFLUENTIAL?

We suppose it will be generally admitted that the worst thing that can happen to an influence is that it should not be influential. An influential influence is as pitiful a spectacle as a dictionary that abounds in mistakes in spelling, or a motor so mastered by its master as to be unable to move. Nevertheless, such influences are forcing themselves upon the public attention. Look at Music, for instance. If Carlyle be correct, it is the speech of angels. A famous poet declares that it has charms to soothe the savage breast, to soften hearts or bend a knotted oak. Pope went so far as to assert that Music could antidote the blues above. But the neutralizing fact remains that choirs are sometimes found quarrelling. Not many months ago the newspapers were called upon to chronicle the particulars of a pronounced discord in the choir of a leading church in one of the great cities of the country. It was not an exceptional case. It not infrequently happens that the organist grows jealous of the tenor, or the tenor has a misunderstanding with the bass, or the soprano and alto "never speak when they pass by," or the boy that blows the bellows has his own opinion of the sexton. In the light of these painful facts, which are within the knowledge of all of us, is there not warrant for naming Music an influential influence? The greater includes the less; and if

indeed has charms to soothe a savage breast, it certainly should find no difficulty in soothing a choir composed of persons each one of whom has a highly cultured breast. If it can antidote the blues above, it must necessarily be equal to restraining angry passions here below. And so until choirs, who minister and serve at the very altar of Music, become synonyms for peace and good will Music must be regarded as an influential influence. Take another illustration. There is Knowledge. Shakespeare called it the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. Admitted placed it next to virtue in its power to raise one man above another. The common conviction that an education worthy of its name not only makes a man strong, but makes him tolerant, generous, slow to wrath. Obviously, then, if Knowledge is such an influence, and is an influential influence, our seats of learning all over the land must be so many exemplifications of the applied beatitudes, so many scenes of elections at which trustees are invariably chosen with affectionate unanimity. On the other hand, if Knowledge is an influential influence, then possibly some of the reports from some of the colleges that have reached the public this summer are not altogether incorrect.

How shall we account for the paradox thus brought to light? Shall we seek an explanation in the proverb that familiarity breeds contempt? People who live near Niagara report that they are not conscious of its roar. "Ministers' sons," says an old writer, "too often turn out so as to warrant the assumption that they are the devil's grandsons." Can it be that in the subtle and complex nature of things choirs and colleges naturally come to acquire a marked insensibility to the influences which are ever present with them? And if so, what is the moral? We submit the question to whom it may concern.

It is already evident that the men and women who have been interested in the past in efforts to save poor children in the city from the worst effects of impure air in the hot summer have not slackened in their zeal. The contributions to The Fresh Air Fund run over \$3,000, and clergymen and leading citizens of many towns are making ready for the reception of their little guests. Early in July about 450 children from twenty missions will go to eight towns in Clinton County. Nearly at the same time more than seventy will go to Waverly, Toga, Toga County. A little later, parties are expected to be entertained in Madison, Chenango, Broome and Oneida counties, and preparations are in progress in many other places in this State, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. Though much excitement and good will was omitted this year through the sickness of Mr. Parsons, the many friends he has made seem determined that the beautiful work he has built up shall not fail on that account. Children are sent, under careful attendance, to any town where homes are offered gratuitously to twenty or more, and at the end of two weeks are brought safely back to the city.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Seth Low, of Brooklyn, left the city yesterday for a vacation at Lake Mohawk.

Mr. Sims Reeves gravely announces that he intends to retire from public life as soon as he has given farewell concerts in all towns not yet visited by him for that purpose.

In order to obtain a divorce from his second wife that he might marry the third, Johann Strauss had to change his nationality and his religion, so that he might be a Hungarian and a Lutheran. His third wife, being a Jewish widow, had to change her religion; but she will bring up the son of her first husband in his father's faith.

The cruel insinuation is made by *The London World* that this Labouchere-Bishop-Thought-Reading-Wager business was all carefully out and dried beforehand. For, it says, "Lobby and Bishop are two clever men. Each knows how many beans make ten. Let us quarrel in print, say they, 'for, you know, it will advertise Trade, it will puff our show!'"

General John A. Halderman, the United States Minister to Siam, recently had the pleasure of presenting to the Rajah of Taluham a handsome gold medal and gold inlaid Winchester rifle—tokens from the United States Government in appreciation of the Rajah's kind services to the officers and crew of the American bark Coringa, which was wrecked on the coast of Siam in November, 1880. General Halderman visited the Rajah at Taluham, going thither in the King of Siam's steam yacht Volant, which was placed at his service by His Majesty, and was accompanied on the voyage by Kun Bin, son of the Prime Minister, and Mr. A. Balfour, superintendent engineer of the Siamian Navy. He was entertained by the Rajah at a grand banquet, and at a bull-fight held on the occasion in his honor.

The late Major-General Burnaby, M. P. of England, was a friend of the goat, and an enthusiastic supporter of the British Goat Society. This most surprising evidence of affection was due to the fact that when an infant he was stolen by gypsies and lived with them for some time, drawing his sole nourishment from the dugs of a friendly nanny that formed a member of the wandering caravan. General Burnaby was a remarkable practical linguist, and to that circumstance owed on one occasion the preservation of his life. It was at Inkermann, and as he lay wounded upon the field of battle, and as he was about to give him the death-stroke when the General gaped out, in Russian, a plea for mercy. The fact of being addressed in his native tongue by a foreigner so impressed the "Cosack" that he spared the life of the English soldier, and General Burnaby to be cared for by the English soldiers who soon after came up.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President will leave Washington for New-York on Monday, where he will remain for several days. His plans for the summer will not be arranged until after he returns to Washington.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—Senator Anthony has so far recovered as to be able to start this afternoon for Oakland Beach Hotel, Warwick.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 30.—General Crook arrived here last evening on his way to Washington.

GENERAL NOTES.

A verandah foreigner who had presumably never before seen an American railroad car was directed at the Troy depot on Wednesday last to train to take for Mechanicsville, and in response to a question was told that he might "get in anywhere." He gazed at one of the cars for a moment, and then, handing his valise to a bystander, sprang up and caught a window sill, and was making desperate efforts to hoist himself aboard when a passenger noticed him to go to the end of the car and see how much more easily he could effect an entrance.

Even bad eggs have their uses—outside the thrilling turbulence of a political campaign. There are four firms in Philadelphia in the habit of making a business of collecting from grocers and market-men the eggs upon whose flavor and fragrance or too tropical weather has wrought sad ravages. These are opened and graded. These hopelessly corrupt are sent to tanneries for polishing purposes. Those that are merely too emphatic in tone for culinary purposes are separated, the whites from the yolks, the latter being used by more modest manufacturers and the former—so says inscriptions reported by collectors.

SARATOGA.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNMENT—CONVENTION, 'LAST AND TO COME—DEATH OF MR. STRIKER.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 30.—The Court of Appeals adjourned to close its Saratoga summer term by ordering a recess till Monday, October 1, when it will be called to order in the new Capitol at Albany. A number of the justices with their families will pass a portion of the recess vacation in Saratoga Springs. A large amount of business has been transacted at the Court since its removal here on the morning of Monday, June 18. It will be reasonable here in June next year.

The Grand Council of the State of New-York of the American Legion of Honor held its annual meeting here on Tuesday and Wednesday, and then adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls in 1884. The sessions were conducted with closed doors, properly guarded. An amusing incident occurred when Grand Commander Dowd, of Buffalo, called the Council to order and directed the Grand officers to examine all of the representatives present, to see if they had the necessary password. Of one hundred and five delegates only about 25 per cent were in possession of the word. The credential committee came to the rescue, and the necessary delay of a couple of hours was looked upon by most of the members as something very funny.

The National Council of Education will hold its third annual meeting here commencing on Thursday, July 5, and continuing a session, by adjourned meetings, for six days. Thomas W. Bicknell, of Boston, Mass., is president of this body. Eight committees will submit reports through their respective chairmen, as follows: On Superintendency of State School Systems, by the Hon. J. H. Smart; on Superintendency of City School Systems, by the Hon. A. J. Rickoff; on Normal Schools, by Dr. H. Hagar, Ph. D.; on Chains of Pedagogics in Colleges and Universities, by W. C. Harris, LL.D.; on Education of Girls, by the Hon. H. S. Tappan; on Hygiene in Education, by H. L. Pickard, LL.D.; on Moral Education, by W. A. Mowry, Ph.D.; on Preparatory Schools, by Lemuel Moss, LL.D. The Council will meet here in connection with the National Educational Association, which will hold its twenty-second annual meeting here, beginning on July 9 and ending July 11. The proceedings will be conducted in general session and in departmental sessions. A large number of papers will be read and discussed. The "Examination of Teachers" will be treated upon by the president. Among those already announced as having papers ready are the Hon. John Eaton, of Washington, D. C.; the Hon. Joseph Desha, of Frankfort, Ind.; Professor G. Stanley Hall, of Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Dwight, of Lowell, Mass.; H. B. Woodworth, of New York City; the Hon. B. O. Northrop, of Clinton, Conn.; Professor H. H. Stratford, of Oswego; Professor Charles D. Gurnea, of Normal, Ill.; Henry Hitchings, of Boston, Mass.; Walter S. Perry, of Worcester, Mass.; Professor S. B. Thompson, of Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. J. R. Buchanan, of Boston, Mass.; Professor L. W. Miller, of Philadelphia, Penn.; C. M. Woodward, Ph.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; C. K. Adams, LL.D.; John B. Fessler, of New York City; and J. H. Stratford, of New York City. Among those already announced as having papers ready are the Hon. John Eaton, of Washington, D. C.; the Hon. Joseph Desha, of Frankfort, Ind.; Professor G. Stanley Hall, of Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Dwight, of Lowell, Mass.; H. B. Woodworth, of New York City; the Hon. B. O. Northrop, of Clinton, Conn.; Professor H. H. Stratford, of Oswego; Professor Charles D. Gurnea, of Normal, Ill.; Henry Hitchings, of Boston, Mass.; Walter S. Perry, of Worcester, Mass.; Professor S. B. Thompson, of Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. J. R. Buchanan, of Boston, Mass.; Professor L. W. Miller, of Philadelphia, Penn.; C. M. Woodward, Ph.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; C. K. Adams, LL.D.; John B. Fessler, of New York City; and J. H. Stratford, of New York City.

The accidental drowning of Joseph M. Lametti Striker, of New-York City, in Saratoga Lake on Monday has caused profound sorrow among his many friends here. Edwin Villiers, of London, England, who was with him at the time and came near losing his own life while attempting to save his drowning friend, stated yesterday that he had not yet fully recovered from the effects of his experience on that fatal morning. The deceased was the grandson of the late General Garrat H. Striker, whose funeral occurred on April 15, 1868. Among those who officiated at the obsequies of the General fifteen years ago was the Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, then pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, of New-York City, but now of the First Presbyterian Church of this village. The Rev. Dr. Stryker visited the Lake for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the General Association of his ministerial aid and sympathy to the bereaved widow and relatives, but found on reaching there that the remains had been taken to New-York City for interment. Dr. Stryker, in a letter to James Alex. Striker, of New-York City, sympathized with his old friends in their deep affliction, and in response has received an appreciative reply, which concluded as follows: "His name was Joseph M. Lametti Striker. He was in his twenty-second year. He leaves an only brother, Charles L., and I am his only remaining uncle. His father's name was George Henry. He died at the old homestead in January, 1805. . . . Well do I remember your kind and loving words on April 15, 1868, at the funeral of my late father, General Garrat H. Striker."

The festivals of July and August will find the usual number of business associations in session here, adjusting rates and discounts, also negotiating, supply and production. Among them will be the National Union Hotel, for which arrangements have been perfected, the National Sewing Machine Manufacturers' Association, the National Lamp-Burners' Association, the National Association of the White Lead Manufacturers, and the National Association of the White Lead Manufacturers.

It is understood that an important meeting of railroad managers will be held at the United States Hotel early next week, and that the managers of the New-York and Hudson River will be present, and will open the piazza concerts at the United States Hotel on Monday. Bernstein's orchestra will begin their summer engagement at Congress Hall on Tuesday, July 2, and will continue on Wednesday, July 3, and on Thursday, July 4, and on Friday, July 5, and on Saturday, July 6, and on Sunday, July 7, and on Monday, July 8, and on Tuesday, July 9, and on Wednesday, July 10, and on Thursday, July 11, and on Friday, July 12, and on Saturday, July 13, and on Sunday, July 14, and on Monday, July 15, and on Tuesday, July 16, and on Wednesday, July 17, and on Thursday, July 18, and on Friday, July 19, and on Saturday, July 20, and on Sunday, July 21, and on Monday, July 22, and on Tuesday, July 23, and on Wednesday, July 24, and on Thursday, July 25, and on Friday, July 26, and on Saturday, July 27, and on Sunday, July 28, and on Monday, July 29, and on Tuesday, July 30, and on Wednesday, July 31, and on Thursday, August 1, and on Friday, August 2, and on Saturday, August 3, and on Sunday, August 4, and on Monday, August 5, and on Tuesday, August 6, and on Wednesday, August 7, and on Thursday, August 8, and on Friday, August 9, and on Saturday, August 10, and on Sunday, August 11, and on Monday, August 12, and on Tuesday, August 13, and on Wednesday, August 14, and on Thursday, August 15, and on Friday, August 16, and on Saturday, August 17, and on Sunday, August 18, and on Monday, August 19, and on Tuesday